Western Carolinian.

It is often wise to abstain from laws, which however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience.
Dr. Channing.

[BY BURTON CRAIGE.] SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C... MONDAY APRIL 16, 1832. [VOL., XII....NO. [illegible]

Speech of Mr. GOODE, of Mecklenburg, in the Virginia Caucus.

[CONCLUDED.]

SECOND NIGHT.—The Chairman having proposed the question, Mr. Brown withdrew his preamble, and left for adoption, as a substitute for the resolution of the gentleman from Powhatan, this broad resolution—"That it is not expedient, at this time, to make a nomination for the Vice Presidency."

Mr. GOODE rose and addressed the meeting to this effect:

Mr. Chairman—The step taken by the gentleman from Petersburg leaves the meeting in the condition which it before occupied. The same question occurs for decision, and the same course of remark is admissible. I could have wished, for my own sake, and not less for the sake of the meeting, that I had been allowed to conclude my remarks last night. I had but little to add, and should have concluded in a short time but for the adjournment. I do not mention this in the spirit of dissatisfaction, because I am well assured that the gentleman who moved the adjournment was actuated by the kindest motives towards myself, although he is opposed to me in the pending struggle. The occurrence, however, imposes on me the necessity of referring to propositions for which I have contended—with how much force, others must determine. I have maintained that the *terms* of the resolution of the gentleman from Powhatan provide against the contingency apprehended by others, and sweep away the foundation of their argument. I have maintained that it is proper to make a nomination of a candidate for the Vice Presidency, as an act of justice to the People, as well as to the College of Electors. I have frankly stated, that to reflect my feelings, and to sustain my principles, I was ready to confide in Philip P. Barbour. In the course of the proceedings of last night, the pretensions of Mr. Van Buren had been brought under examination, and I have freely followed the example of others. Indeed, I regard it peculiarly proper that those pretensions should be freely canvassed. It cannot be concealed that the object of this movement is to promote his interests. Sir, if we make no nomination—if we fail to insist on the adoption of our principles—if we do not hold forth our candidate to challenge the attention of the American people, we cannot hope that he will be sustained by others. What will be the necessary consequence? When our College of Electors shall assemble, they will learn, or know, that the prospects of Mr. Barbour, and of all others who profess his principles, will, in truth, be utterly hopeless: because they will not have been urged.—In the mean time, every effort will be made to prepare the People of this Commonwealth for the reception of Mr. Van Buren. His zealous friends will not be idle—his press here will not fail to execute its purpose; and should the College of Electors actually assemble, unprepared to bestow their suffrages upon him, they will be here exposed to the powerful influence of the managers of his party.—Those who are acquainted with the state of things *here*, may very readily predict the result. Sir, with these prospects before us, we have a right, it is our duty; to examine his claims; and his friends have appeared before us, prepared with documentary evidence to sustain him. I believe him to be a latitudinarian. I have made some effort to establish that truth. I have adverted to his vote on the Cumberland road—I have referred to his opinions, and his votes on the Tariff: and indeed it has been acknowledged by his friends, that he is obnoxious to the charge of sustaining the Tariff. I have regarded him as favouring the Exchequer Bank, and the proposition for the distribution of the Surplus Revenue. Sir, I have no recollection that it was ever before denied that he was the champion of both these propositions—but the shield of the President's name is now interposed—the responsibility is thrown on him.

But have we not the same evidence to establish his support of this Exchequer Bank, which we have of his opposition to the Bank of the United States? His identity of feeling with the Chief Magistrate of the Union, is the evidence of his opposition to the existing Bank and that same identity of feeling, must enlist him in behalf of the Exchequer Bank. This project was recommended by the President, when he stood on terms of the greatest intimacy with Mr. Van Buren—when he held him as his constiutional, and confidential adviser. We have never heard of their differing in opinion upon this subject, although Mr. Van Buren has been coupled, and identified with the project, ever since its first promulgation. Had he been unfavorable to the project, is it not reasonable to presume, that he could have given some unequivocal evidence of that hostility? If then, Mr. Van Buren is to receive our approbation, for his opposition to the Bank of the U. States, let him, whether for weal, or for woe, take his share of the responsibility of this odious monster of an Exchequer, or Government Bank.

These remarks are alike applicable to the project for the distribution of the Surplus Revenue. The same train of reflection would lead us to the conclusion, that Mr. Van Buren is favorable to that project—and sir, in the estimation of the Public, that project is inseparably associated with his name. But the correctness of this impression is denied or questioned. A living witness has given his evidence—one whose credit may be trusted, so far as his information extends. But we are not advised as to the extent of that information. We know not the grounds on which our Secretary has framed his opinions; and we must examine circumstances within our reach. And first, I invite the attention of the meeting, to the declaration of the Member from Montgomery, (Mr. Preston.) That gentleman stated, that he had learned from unquestionable authority—from men high in public esteem—that this project was contained in President Jackson's first Message; and that it was taken out, on the earnest entreaty of those Members of his Cabinet, who have since fallen under his displeasure. When these gentlemen had lost the confidence of the President, the proposition was introduced into his Messages, and recommended to the consideration of the American People. Sir, it has been continued in his Messages, as long as Mr. Van Buren remained in the Cabinet. Since he has been separated from it, and sent across the Ocean the recommendation has not been renewed. And sir, I may be allowed to ask, was not the first notice of this project, given to the world by the Albany Argus? which is supposed to bear to Mr. Van Buren, the most intimate relation. And was not the first proposition for its adoption, submitted by Mr. Dickerson of New Jersey? the intimate friend of Mr. Van Buren. Sir, his friends upon this floor, deny that he will sustain the Government of the U. S. in the exercise of power over Internal Improvements. If he rejects this power, and also a distribution of the Surplus Revenue—what is to be done with the redundant Treasury? procured through the operation of the Tariff—which he is admitted to support.—He must go for one, or for both.

But notwithstanding these strong objections to Van Buren—it is urged that we should withhold a nomination, and waive the pretensions of Mr. Barbour, to preserve the integrity of the Republican Party. Sir, I may be allowed to repeat, that such a suggestion, in behalf of Martin Van Buren, is preferred with but little grace. At the most critical period of our history, that gentleman refused to extend such magnanimity to the Republican party. But exerted himself to distress and harrass it, by running Dewitt Clinton against Mr. Madison nor was he stimulated to this deed, by the love which he bore to Mr. Clinton. For it is notorious, that he at once abandoned him, and harrassed him even to the grave.

Tracing the line of Mr. Van Buren's history, we shall find him engaged with the politicians of New York, and opposing himself to the interest and feelings of the South, by the agitation of the great Missouri Question. Is it for this notable evidence of his regard, that we are now about to sustain him, at the sacrifice of our own favorite fellow-citizen? Sir, if I have not been greatly deceived, it was to the party in New York, which he then headed, that we were indebted for the agitation of the Missouri question. We have heretofore regarded that question as one of the most vital, importance—and we have meeted out even severe justice, to all who then offended against us. How was it that Mr. Sergeant himself, incurred our most severe displeasure? Was it not in consequence of the part which he bore in the agitation of that memorable question? And yet this offence is perfect innocence, in the sacred person of Mr. Van Buren? Tracing his history to the Senate of the Union, we there find him opposing our interest; voting for toll gates on the Cumberland road; and lending his support to the hateful Tariff. The Lieutenant Governor when speaking last night, mentioned his having voted for the Tariff of '28, as though it had been the only instance of his having offended on that question? as though it were the only evidence, of his being opposed to us on that system. Nothing can be more erroneous. He voted for the Tariff of '24, and sustained it, in its most odious provisions. He voted against every motion to remove its most injurious enactments. And it was engrossed in the form in which it became law by the aid of the vote of Martin Van Buren. His course on the same subject in 1827, incurred the displeasure of the Southern Delegation. He induced them to regard him as opposed to the measure, usually denominated "the Woolen's Bill." But when the critical moment arrived, Mr. Van Buren was found wanting. He was not at his post, to vote against the measure. The Lieutenant Governor has regretted the absence of Mr. Barbour, when he thinks he should have voted against the U. States Bank. Does he complain of this absence of Mr. Van Buren, when he was expected to vote against the Tariffs? Mr. Barbour's absence is never to be remembered. But it will be long ere I forget it; for I shall never forget his Albany speech. It was delivered to excuse his abscence and justify his conduct to his constituents. In it, he proclaimed his principles, and expressed his astonishment that his devotion to the Tariff should have been brought into question. Especially as it was known that he had $20,000 in protected property. This was published in the Enquirer, and lauded by its Editors.*

In 1828, he carried out his principles and voted for that Bill of Abominations. And now, sir, is not Mr. Clay denounced for acting upon this very principle? And why should we observe these invidious distinctions? Why do we denounce in one man, that which we hold as guiltless in another? I mention not these things, to extenuate the conduct of Mr. Clay. Those who know me have not to learn that I have exerted myself against protecting duties—and not less against Henry Clay.—But I have opposed him because of his opinions; and the principle which is vicious in Henry Clay, is not the less vicious in Martin Van Buren.

Mr. OPIE here rose to ask whether Mr. G. was in order. Was Mr. Van Buren before the meeting? How was he brought here?

Mr. GOODE referred the Senator from Jefferson, to the Lieutenant Governor; the colleague of the Senator in this meeting.

Mr. DANIEL disclaimed having introduced the name of Mr. Van Buren. He was first named by the gentleman from Campbell.

Mr. GOODE. I have your example for canvassing his claims.

The SPEAKER declared that Mr. Goode was entitled to the floor.

Mr. GOODE resumed:

Mr. Chairman: This body has assembled on several occasions. We met first, and adjourned without taking any step, although many desired to act. The meeting was said to be "*merely preparatory.*" We were again assembled; the roll was called; *our names registered*; instantly there was a motion to adjourn; *seconded*, by a call for the previous question; made too by the Senator from Jefferson. The call was not sustained; but the meeting adjourned to await the Apportionment Bill We are again assembled before the arrival of the Apportionment Bill. We have entered on the business of the meeting; the claims of Mr. Van Buren have been considered; he has been defended in long speeches; column after column had been written in his behalf; and I am asked by what right I examine his claims? Sir, by the right of a member of this meeting. I infringe the rights of no man; I intend to exert my own; and, sir, has it come to this? May we not speak of Martin Van Buren, except it be to sound his praise? If we venture to question his infallibility, are we to be called to order? [Mr. OPIE said he did not intend to call the gentleman to order.] Mr. GOODE.—Then the interruption was unaccountable. Sir, Mr. Van Buren has opposed us in all things; he has disregarded our feelings; he has assailed our interests; and he has condemned our principles; and yet are we required to regard these things as acts of gracious condescension; as favors worthy of our gratitude. When he plants the dagger in our hearts, and smiles at the pain which himself inflicted, we are required to receive it as a token of affection.

Mr. Williams asked if the gentleman was in order.—Mr. Van Buren was not before the House.

Mr. GOODE asked why he was subjected to this continued interruption? Why was not the same course pursued towards others? Why am I stopped in the discharge of my duty? This a tyranny not to be borne. [The CHAIRMAN requested Mr. G. to proceed.] Then, sir, (said Mr. G.,) I have to ask, why is Mr. Van Buren to receive our support? Is it because of his devotion to our interests? Is it because of his consistency in the support of our principles? Is it because of the firmness and constancy of his character? Has he not belonged to all parties? Has he remained steadfast to any one party? Has he not acted with the Federal party? Has he not acted with the Republican party? Did he not sustain Mr. Clinton? Did he not oppose Mr. Clinton? Has he not acted with the Tariff party, and again with the Anti-Tariff party? and has not this last been, in its turn, abandoned and left to work out its own salvation? He has sustained the doctrine of Internal Improvements. His friends maintain that he has abandoned the doctrine of Internal Improvements. Sir, I may respectfully ask, to what party, or to what principle, has he remained steadfast? Let his friends here answer. And yet, this is the man, to whom Virginia is to be yielded up, as a reluctant bride. It is not a connection founded in affection. Her heart will not throb with suppressed ecstacy, when yielded to his cold embrace—and I solemnly protest against the connexion. Sir, if the vote of Virginia be counted for Mr. Van Buren, the People of the Commonwealth will not have decreed it. Why should we do this violence to their will? Because it is necessary to defeat John Sergeant!! This, sir, is the reply. Mr. Chairman, this practice of odious comparisons, has been used as a powerful electioneering engine. Henry Clay has been pointed at, and an incongruous party has remained united. At this result, I rejoice—whether I contemplate Mr. Clay, or President Jackson—I rejoice at the firm union of the Party.—John Sergeant is to be rendered an object of terror; and the hate of him, is to stand in the stead of love for Van Buren. We shall be told, that we must choose between two evils; and that Mr. Van Buren is the lesser evil.—Sir, I protest against being thrown into so narrow a range of choice. Give me a man for whom I can feel some solicitude—a man, whom I may sustain with zeal. Give me Philip P. Barbour—he is worthy in every particular; and to refuse to nominate him, is to declare that our principles cannot prevail—is for all time, to cut off all hope from every son of the Old Dominion. No one among them can ever hope to come before the Public with fairer pretensions—and the principle of hope will die in their hearts. They will not fail to observe, that the interests of the leaders in Virginia, will be forever engaged against them—and they will undertake to speculate, and to account for the fact.—They will reflect, that, if a Virginian be the candidate, the People will be able to judge of his merits, without appealing to their leaders, for information—and the consequence and importance of their leaders, will be diminished among the People. The Candidate also being known to the People, and having a strong hold on their affections, will not feel so sensibly, his dependence on the leaders, and will not so readily acknowledge their importance, or the force of his own obligations. If however, a stranger be run, the people become dependant on their leaders, for necessary information. The leaders become important, and consequential, with the People. The candidate too, being unknown to the People, can approach them only through their leaders. He will therefore caress their leaders. He will acknowledge his own dependance. He will swell their importance, and acknowledge the obligation in a tenfold degree. The leadears of Virginia, will therefore, be forever interested, in preventing the nomination of a Virginian.

Mr. Chairman, I had other views—but I am admonished, that my remarks ought to come to a close. I have, in conclusion, to protest against the Resolution of the Member from Petersburg, because of its tendency to bestow the vote of Virginia, against the will of our People.

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Pursuant to public notice, a meeting of the citizans of Halifax was held at the Court house, on Saturday the 31st of March.

On motion, Elisha H. Eure, Esq. was called to the chair, and Maj. Rice B. Pierce and Capt, Henry Garrett were appointed Secretaries.

Doct. M. Read introduced the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were severally read, discussed and adopted:

Whereas it is all times right and proper for the people to hold primary meetings and deliberate for the general good, and to censure or approve the conduct of those in whose hands the administration of the affairs of Government are committed: and whereas we as a part of the citizens of this Republic: have viewed with pleasure the patriotism and enlightened policy which has governed the administration of Andrew Jackson, our venerable honest Chief Magistrate.

Be it therefore Resolved, that we cheerfully unite with our fellow citizens in other sections of the country, in recommending Andrew Jackson for re-election, and that we will use all honorable means to attain an end so desirable.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the people of this State to convene a State Convention in the city of Raleigh on Monday the 18th of June next for the purpose of appointing electors favorable to the re-election of Andrew Jackson to the Presidency, and some individual for the Vice President who is an advocate for Free Trade and opposed to the usurpations of the General Government.

Resolved, That Philip Pendleton Barbour, of Virginia, be recommended to the people of this State as a fit person to be voted for as a Vice President of the United States, at the approaching election. If however from a development of public opinion, it shall clearly appear that P. P. Barbour cannot obtain such a support as to ensure his being one of the two highest candidates; in that event the Electors shall be at liberty to vote for that individual among the candidates who in their opinion approaches nearest those great political principles which North Carolina has ever held dear.

Resolved, That we disapprove of the Baltimore Convention, to be held in May next believing it altogether an *ex parte* assemblage, which looks to the elevation of men rather than principles as a convention of *party men for party purposes.*

Resolved, That in the rejection of Martin Van Buren; by the United States Senate, we see no "attempt to embarrass the administration"—that in the conduct of Senators on that occasion, we see nothing either to condemn or approbate; it being a matter resting entirely with their own consciences, acting as they were, like jurors, under the highest and most sacred responsibilities.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to correspond with other patriotic citizens in other sections of the State upon the subjects embraced in the preceeding resolutions and that they adopt such measures as to them may seem proper to carry these objects into effect.

The Corresponding Committee consist of the following persons: Willis Alston, M. [illegible], Thomas Ousby, T. M [illegible] Matthews, T. Nicholson, J. C[illegible] Whitaker, R. B. Pierce, T. Lassiter, Henry Garrett, G. E. Spruill, W. J. Hill, E. H. Eure, J. W. Batchellor, Edward Morecock, P. Tillory, J. H. Fenner, Willis Johuson, M. Read, W. L. Long, R. C. Bond, E. B. Freeman, Chs. Gee, W. W. Thorne, Charles Shield, S. H. Gee, J. B. Tate.

On motion *Resolved* that the proceedings of the meeting, signed by the chairman and Secretaries, be published in the *Roanoke Advocate.*

On motion, the meeting was adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman

E. H. EURE, *Ch'n*

Rice B. Pierce, }
Henry Jarrett, } *Secretaries,*

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FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[COPY.]

Washington City, Feb. 20, 1832.

SIR:—I have this moment received a letter from Messrs. Lawrence & Lemay, Editors of the North Carolina Star, informing me that you are the author of a publication which appeared in that paper of the 10th inst. under the signature of A. B. Under an impression that you may have been misled by the remarks of Gov. Forsyth in the Senate of the United States on the nomination of Martin Van Buren, I cannot doubt for a moment but that you will, on a perusal of the correspondence which has passed between that gentleman and myself, promptly repair the injury which your publication is so well calculated to inflict on my character. I therefore confidently call on you for a retraction of those charges.

With respect,
Yours, etc.
JOHN BRANCH.

To Gen. R. M. SAUNDERS,
Raleigh, N. C.

P. S. I have enclosed this letter to my friend Gov. Iredell, through whom I hope to receive your answer.

J. BRANCH.

[COPY.]

Nashville, March 20th, 1832.

SIR,—Your letter of the 20th ult. was duly forwarded to me by your friend. My answer to which has been delayed from causes not important to state.

At the time of writing the communication for the Star of which you complain, I had not seen "the remarks of Gov. Forsyth in the Senate of the U. States on the nomination of Martin Van Buren;" but my impressions were produced by the printed speech of Gov. Poindexter.

From the conversation as detailed by him, and the relation in which you then stood to the President, (supposing you to have been the person referred to,) I did consider the conversation of that character which forbid its disclosure for the purpose for which it was afterwards used. It was under this impression that I penned the article in the Star, and in this point of view that I intended to reprehend your conduct, I am now satisfied that the conversation, tho' private, was not confidential, and I am free to say that I consider you above disclosing that which you might deem in any way secret, or of giving information in a matter which you would not be willing to avow to the world.

I have the honor to be, et.
R. M. SAUNDERS.

Hon. John Branch,
Washington City,

☞ Not having seen Gov. Iredell, I forwarded this to the care of my friend, Mr. Mongum.

I delivered this to Gov. Branch 24th of March, 1832. W. P. MANGUM.

[COPY.]

Washington City, March [illegible], 1832.

SIR,—I have received your letter from Nashville, N. Carolina, dated the 20th instant. You have retracted the offensive charge, which you had thought proper to make against me in the Raleigh Star, of a breach of confidence, and of course your explanation is so far satisfactory as to relieve me from the necessity of resorting to another mode of redress, which might otherwise have been imposed on me. But, in accepting your explanation, I cannot pass by the manner in which yon have chosen to make it, unnoticed. Without commenting on certain expressions which might be susceptible of an offensive construction, I am constrained to say, that its entire contents bear the character of justice reluctantly yielded—far more so than I had a right to expect from one, between whom and myself there had previously existed friendly relations, and who must now at least be conscious of the in justice he has done me. Nor can I conclude without expressing my [illegible], considering our previous relations, that you should so hastily, and on such slight suspicions as those stated in your note, attempt to inflict so deep a wound on my character. You must feel that you would not have [illegible]ted towards me a few short months [illegible]; and since that I am conscious of no change that could have effected your own feelings, except that I bear, by no demerit of my own, altered relations towards those who yield that branch of the Genl. Government which has the dispensation of its patronage—the power of bestowing offices and rewards. At the time to which I refer, my favorable countenance might at least in some degree have been considered as a passport to the devout worshippers at the shrine of power. But now, from the attitude in which I am placed, they may suppose that a more ready admission may be obtained by the immolation of my character. How far this change in my relations towards those who control the power of rewarding may have so greatly changed your conduct towards [illegible] that you should in so short a time [illegible] from that of a suitor for office, through my favour, to that of an assailant of my reputation, and that too on suspicions so hasty and unfounded that you have been compelled on a review of the case to retract your charges, I leave without further remarks, to your own conscience and to the world to determine.

Respectfully, yours, &c.
JNO. BRANCH.

To Gen'l Romulus M. Saunders,
Raleigh.

P. S. As an act of justice to my character, I have requested the Editors of the Star, in which paper your publication appeared, to insert the correspondence which has passed between us in relation to it.

JNO. B.

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The Vice Presidency.—The Virginia Times in an article on the late Richmond Caucus says: "This question of the Vice Presidency involves many and important principles and considerations, and will become the people to deliberate before they act—it is a question, not of a local, but of a general character, in which all the Slave holding States are equally interested. It is not so much a question of personal preference between P. P. Barbour and Martin Van Buren, as between Southern and Northern interests—Tariff and Anti-Tariff. This is the aspect which, in the present crisis, it must assume; and upon its determination rest, not only the interests of the Slave holding States, but the very existence of the Union; for, if Mr. Van Buren, with his high tariff principles, be smuggled into the high offices of Government, it needs no prophet to tell, no arithmetical calculations to number the days of the Rupublic.

MR. CLAY'S RESOLUTION.

We commence, in this paper, the debate on the final reference of this matter in the Senate. The reader's attention is especially directed to the remarks of Mr. Tazewell. He touches the New York Senator tenderly; but in a tender place. These President making projects seem now to be well understood. Who can read the remarks of Mr. Tazewell, without feeling a sentiment of surprise, that such principles should be entirely overlooked in questions of Presidency and Vice Presidency, while such intriguers as Mr. Van Buren are thurst, "*nolens volens*" upon the People! The fact itself speaks volumes—it shows the fearful influence of an organized and pensioned Press; and how completely the popular will is controled by the managers of Party. The *New York* Senators, it will be seen, not only voted, but argued on the side of the Tariff Party. *Virginia Times.*

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It is understood in Washington, that the Committee on Manufactures will in a few days, report a bill repealing the duties on all *unprotected* articles; and that it is proposed afterwards to introduce in a separate bill, the details of further reductions, retaining, of course, all that is odious and obnoxious in the *protective* System. Will the people of Virginia and the Southern States submit to this? *ib.*

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Central rail Road.——Our readers will observe, from the proceedings of the Commissioners appointed by the act to incorporate The North Carolina Central Rail road Company, at their meeting held at the Court House in this City, on Monday last, that a subscription was opened agreeably to the directions of said act; and we have pleasure in stating that most of the commissioners present set a good example, by immediately putting their own names upon the book to a considerable amount, and that some other citizens present also subscribed. Amongst them, was a gentleman from Person County, who, observing that the act named no Commissioners for receiving subscriptions in that county, the persons appointed at this meeting for the purpose, immediately resolved to open a subscription book at Person Court house, under the superintendance of Stephen M. Divens, Wm. McKissack and Dr Gorham Wing. Thus has this magnificent enterprize been commenced under auspices promising the most felicitous results. *Ral. Register.*

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* Mr. Ritchie states that he was not in this City when this article appeared, and that I am mistaken in its character. He says it does not laud the Speech.

SPEECH

OF

The Honorable Willie P. Mangum,

(OF NORTH CAROLINA.)

ON

THE TARIFF

Delivered in the Senate of U. States on the 7th & 8th of Feb. 1832.

On Mr. Clay's Resolution in relation to the Tariff.

Resolved, That the existing duties upon articles imported from foreign countries, and not coming into competition with similar articles, made or produced within the United States, ought to be forthwith abolished, except the duties on wines and silks, and that they ought to be reduced.

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance report a bill accordingly.

MR. PRESIDENT,

It is with unfeigned reluctance that I have determined to participate in this debate—a reluctance which derives strength from the conviction that scarcely any useful practical result can be attained by the discussion of a mere abstract proposition. For legislation to be wise, it is not sufficient that it be right in the abstract merely, but it is also necessary that it shall be adapted to the condition of those upon whom it is to operate. Their interests, habits, feelings, sentiments, and even prejudices, demand the most calm and respectful consideration.

The resolution upon your table contains matter of high and grave import. It involves principles mingling in deep and dangerous connexion, with the interests and the passions of great masses of this confederacy. It involves a final decision upon this Tariff policy, now presented in a naked, unmitigated—aye, aggravated form. I cannot but regard it as the most momentous question which has ever been submitted to any deliberative assembly in this country since the adoption of the Federal Constitution—as indeed the most fearfully momentous that has ever occurred in the whole history of the American people, with the single exception of the declaration of American independence.

This policy in its inception, and in its progress, has been marked with struggles, keen, fierce, and resolved. In some portions of the Union all the elements of discontent are stirring and heaving in frightful agitation. The passions are thronging to the contest. It is no longer discussed as a question of political economy, but as a naked question of Liberty. Shall this course of things endure longer? Is there any lover of his country who can contemplate it without deep and painful reflections? Shall this beautiful fabric of our liberties be perilled in a contest of mere selfish interests, uncalled for by the exigencies of the cuntry, and unredeemed by any high, noble, and patriotic considerations?

Sir, the State from which I come regards this struggle with deep solicitude, and the most patriotic anxiety. No State in this confederacy look to this Union with more loyalty of affection than North Carolina. Moderate in her views, just in her purposes, and proud of the glory of our common country, she contemplates with pain any system of policy which tends to weaken the affections of this great brotherhood of the American people—She deprecates the present system of taxation as essentially sectional and selfish, and as gradually, but surely, undermining the fabric of our noble institutions. She has hitherto acquiesced in this policy with a dignified moderation, looking to the extinguishment of the public debt as a period favorable to the alleviation of her burthens, and a rectification of the system.

We are now upon the eve of that era—so glorious in modern annals—the public faith redeemed, and the public engagements all fulfilled. In this new state of things it becomes us to survey our position, and accommodate our policy to our actual condition and the exigencies of the Government.

That position is both difficult and delicate. The occasion imperiously demands a great reduction of the revenue—a reduction to the actual necessities of the Government. Wisdom, prudence and justice require that it shall be effected with as little injury as possible to the manufacturing establishments, built up in a different state of things.

This question has been argued by the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Clay) upon the assumption that a large portion of this country are laboring for an entire demolition of those establishments—and appeals have been made to excite every motive of interest and arouse every selfish principle, to rally around this Tariff system, and protect it from the assaults of its ruthless assailants.

Sir, these appeals have been made with admirable sagacity—with a deep conviction that the system can be maintained only by arousing the passions and excluding the lights of calm and sober reason.—But, sir, has this assumption any foundation in fact? Is there any party in this country that seeks to demolish the manufacturing establishments? Is there any which is not deeply impressed with the difficult and delicate responsibility of reorganizing our system of imposts, and adjusting the duties, with a due regard to all the great interests of the country? If there be any such party it is unknown to me. Sir the great [illegible] of those [illegible] I represent, and with whom I associate, is to adjust this system so as to [illegible], as near as may be, an equal participation in the burdens and benefits of the Government.

Equality under the present system of taxation is wholly unattainable. The agricultural and planting States will of necessity pay more than their equal proportion of the revenue. This proposition is obvious and incontrovertible. The Southern States have never complained of that inequality, while the revenue power was fairly exercised, and with reference to the necessities of the Government. In war, as well as in peace, they have borne the necessary burthens without a murmur.—But now, in a time of profound peace—the public debt being paid—they are unwilling to be taxed—not for the benefit of the Government—but for the benefit of large, wealthy, and flourishing capitalists. A system so unequal and so unjust cannot be endured. As a permanent system it will not, as it ought not to be endured.

What is the effect of the resolution upon the table? It is to aggravate the evil. It is to tax the necessaries of the poor man, while the rich may revel in luxuries as free from taxation as the air he breathes. It is to increase the extravagant bounties already enjoyed by the rich capitalist, by diminishing the cost of many of the articles which enter into the consumption of his establishment. The duties in the shape of protection remain the same nominally, while in fact they are enhanced to the whole amount of deduction from the prices of articles consumed by the manufacturer and his labourers.

The only feature of [illegible] be found in the reduction of [illegible] amount of revenue. This however is more than counterbalanced by the increased inequality in the action of the system. But if a system of imposts shall be adopted in pursuance of the policy of the resolution, what will be the extent of the reduction of the revenue? The Senator from Kentucky estimates it at seven millions of dollars; others are of opinion that it would be between five and six—suppose it be seven millions; we should then have an annual revenue varying between eighteen and twenty-three millions of dollars, when the actual necessities of the Government would not and ought not to require more than ten millions to be raised by revenue. The people are then to be taxed from eight to twelve and even fifteen millions of dollars annually, more than the actual wants of the Government, if the policy indicated by this resolution shall ultimately prevail.—Sir, can this policy soothe the discontents of the public mind, and restore harmony to the distracted councils of this country? Can it heal those divisions that have so extensively and fearfully impaired the confidence and sundered the affections of distant and important parts of this confederacy. Sir, it cannot. The whole South will regard it with fixed aversion. They will view it as a proof that our distant brethren have but little respect for our feelings; that they turn a deaf ear to our friendly remonstrances, and heed not the narrative of our violated rights and multiplied wrongs. Sir, it does violence to every conception of a free Government. It is subversive of every maxim of an enlightened political economy, and it is utterly regardless of that confidence and affection cemented by mutual interest, which constitute the broad basis—and the only basis—upon which rests the noble structure of our free institutions. Is it the part of wisdom, taking broad and statesman-like views, and looking afar off, to persevere in a policy, which by six or seven contiguous States in the Union, is believed to bring nothing but pure, unmixed evil, and which a large majority of the people of that region believe to be in violation of the spirit and principles of the Constitution?

Sir, it formed no part of my purpose, when I first determined to offer my views on this resolution, to touch the Constitutional question. Repeated expositions of the opinions of the South had gone forth, some of which had slept their moment on your table, and thence been consigned to the lumber rooms of this Capitol, where they still sleep unrespected, unregarded, and forgotten. I had long since learned the utter inutility of discussing Constitutional points. I had seen the little favor with which such discussions are entertained by Congress. Many in this enlightened age seem to have grown wiser than the Constitution. And as it is now well nigh ridiculous to discuss gravely a Constitutional point, so in the progress of our high destinies, it may be made a point of order to touch a topic so stale and hackneyed.

But as several Senators, and especially the Senator from Maine, (Mr. Holmes,) favored the Senate with long, labored, and subtle arguments in favor of the constitutionality of the protective system, I trust I shall be pardoned for stating, as succinctly as I may, the views which I entertain on this subject.

It is not pretended by the advocates of this policy, that any direct and express power is to be found in the Constituion, to protect manufactures. But they insist that the power is fairly derived from that part of the 8th section of the 1st article of the Constitution, which confers on Congress the power "To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes."

The whole argument rests upon the construction to be placed on the words "To regulate commerce with foreign nations." and it is conceded on all hands that if the power to protect manufactures cannot be derived from these words, that it cannot be found elsewhere, and consequently does not exist. What is a protecting duty? It is a duty laid to restrain the importation of a foreign article similar to a domestic article; and the duty is effectual or not, precisely in the proportion as it affects the importation of the foreign article. If the duty partially restrains importation, it is only partial or incomplete protection. To give the protective principle complete effect, it is necessary to increase the duty so as to restrain entirely the importation. Hence from the words "To regulate commerce with foreign nations," you derive the power to destroy—to annihilate commerce with foreign nations. A regulation truly! An obvious perversion of the plain meaning of words!

The argument necessarily comes to this conclusion. For if you have the power to "regulate commerce" for the purpose of protecting domestic manufactures, you have the *whole unrestrained* power for that purpose, and to effectuate that purpose completely, you must push the power of regulation to —extinction.

Could this have been the meaning of the framers of the Constitution? By looking into the history of those times, I think it will be apparent that it was not. Under the old confederation, Congress had the power, with the consent of nine States, to exercise some of the highest attributes of sovereignty, the power of making peace and war—to coin money—regulate its value—to grant letters of marque and reprisal in time of peace—to enter into treaties and alliances, besides many other important powers—*but Cangress had no power to lay taxes.* The sword was placed in the hand of Congress, but the arm was nerveless, so long as the States retained the purse. At the close of the revolutionary war, the confederacy was not unlike a young giant—victorious, but exhausted and powerless. The public debt accumulated, the public credit annihilated, precious metals vanished, the circutating medium—the paper money—depreciated and worthless, public confidence and private faith mere terms of mockery—so that the universal distress, confusion and calamity of peace were more sorely felt, and more appalling, than all the horrors of the war.

Every intelligent man referred much of the general suffering to the true cause—the want of power in the old Congress to "regulate," to improve, to give unity and stability to our foreign commerce, and to raise a revenue to redeem our pledged faith, and fulfil our public engagements. Repeated applications were made to the States to confer upon Congress the power to lay duties and collect a revenue. Every eye was turned on commerce as being the most convenient, and the only fit and ample source of raising a revenue adequate to the necessities of the Government. The respective States had the entire control over the whole subject of foreign commerce; and it was only by surrendering that control to Congress, that an efficient system of revenue could be organized. This view was urged upon the States with zeal and ability. The States regarded these overtures with a cold, scrupulous, and jealous caution. The able men of that day took the deepest interest in this subject. Every topic was pressed which could convince the understanding, kindle the patriotism, or conciliate the confidence of the States.

They were told of violated faith, unredeemed pledges, national dishonor, paralyzed commerce, approaching anarchy—the entire absence of power to combine and control resources, and to countervail the injurious commercial regulations of foreign countries. But in no document of that day, notwithstanding the numerous and powerful inducements held out to the States to confer upon Congress the power "to regulate commerce," do I find a single word said in favor of conferring that power as the means or as an instrument to protect domestic manufacturers. Revenue, and revenue alone, was the great leading legitimate object. All these efforts failed—the evils became more obvious, and the public necessities more urgent. Mr. Madison took up this subject in the Virginia Legislature in 1785, and resolutions passed the House of Delegates, instructing the Delegates then representing that Commonwealth in Congress, to propose to the other States, to authorize that Assembly to regulate the foreign commerce. This movement failed in the Senate. It was revived during the same session in a different form, and finally, in January 1786, a a resolution was adopted appointing Commissioners to meet such Commissioners as might be appointed by the other States, to take into consideration the trade of the United States, and to devise some uniform system of commercial regulations. In pursuance of this resolution a meeting was held in Annapolis in September 1786.—Five States only being represented, the Commissioners declined doing more than making a report to the Legislatures of their States, and transmitting copies, to the United States in Congress.

Congress took up this report in February 1787, which led to the Convention of May, of the same year, in Philadelphia, that formed the preseut Constitution.

Did the protection of domestic manufactures enter into the contemplation of Mr. Madison, when he moved his resolutions in the Virginia Legislature? Did it enter into the conception of any public man of that day? In what speech is it to be found? In what document is it indicated? What manufacturing establishments existed in Virginia at that day requiring the fostering hand of protection? Where were then the conventions of manufacturers to excite into active and vigorous cooperation the best ability of the ancient dominion.

Sir, the idea is preposterous. No such establishments existed—no such motive was conceived. But suppose such establishments did exist, and protection was the object, had not each State the ample power and the exclusive power to encourage and protect? Was any new power necessary? Sir, in the whole annals of legislation. I do not believe there can be found a more gross perversion of the plain import of language than that which seeks to convert "the power to regulate commerce" into a power to protect domestic manufactures; by which protection, when complete, "the power to regulate commerce" is resolved into an annihilation of commerce.

Sir, I repeat, the great object was commerce; the great evils were the want of dark for the true meaning of this clause. punctuality, on the part of the States, in complying with the requisitions of Congress—the want of uniformity in commercial regulations among the different States and the want of power lodged somewhere to make commercial treaties with foreign powers.

But, Sir, in the annual message of the President, in December, 1830, the argument in favor of the constitutionality of the protective principle is placed in a new, and, in my opinion, the strongest light, in which it can be presented. It is stated as follows:

"The power to impose duties on imports originally belonged to the several States. The right to adjust those duties with a view to the encouragement of domestic branches of industry, is so completely incidental to that power that it is difficult to suppose the existence of the one without the other. The States have delegated their whole authority over imports to the General Government without limitation or restriction, saving the very considerable reservation relating to their inspection laws. This authority having thus entirely passed from the States, the right to exercise it, for the purpose of protection, does not exist in them, and consequently if it be not possessed by the General Government it must be extinct."

With due respect, I think, this whole argument is invited by a sophism.—The fallacy consists in supposing a power in the States over a subject which might have been exercised without limitation or restriction, without regard to that particular purpose.

The particular purpose for granting the power to the General Government was, to raise revenue, by giving unity, vigor, and stability, to our foreign commerce.

It was conservative, and cannot be rightfully exercised but as a conservative power.

Permit me to test the logic of the message, and exhibit the conclusions to which it leads:

The States, respectively, before the adoption of the Constitution, had the power to interdict all foreign commerce indeffinately, to annihilate it forever at their sovereign will and pleasure; But the States have granted all power over it to the General government; therefore the General Government has power to interdict it indefinately—to lay a perpetual embargo—to annihilate it forever, at its sovereign will and pleasure. This conclusion, absurd as it may seem, inevitably results from the argument of the message.

Yet no intelligent man can be found who will advocate the proposition that Congress, by a sweeping enactment, can cut off forever all foreign commerce. The act laying the embargo, in 1807, not indicating upon its face the period of its limitation, was gravely questioned, in a certain quarter, in respect to its constitutionality by many of the most eminent lawyers and statesmen.

And yet an embargo is a mere temporary suspension of commerce, designed to correct some evil, pernicious to its prosperity; or as a precautionary measure, preliminary to some ulterior movement that might expose it to hazard or injury. In both cases it has for its object the benefit of commerce; to place it, on a better and more permanent footing, or to shelter it from an impending evil. It is a temporary evil, resorted to for an attainment of a durable good. It is a conservative power and in that aspect only it is rightfully exercisable, and in that aspect it is strongly contradistinguished from the protective principle, which tends to the annihilation and not of the conservation of foreign commerce.

Again, the argument is inacurate, in supposing the terms "to regulate foreign commerce," and to "protect domestic manufactures" strictly correlative. Whereas, to regulate commeree is one thing, and to protect domestic manufactures is another. The error consists in supposing an indissoluble connexion—a fixed dependance to exist between them: whereas, connexion and dependence are incidental to one mode of existence only, and in fact the government may exert a high and efficatious action upon one, without affecting the other.—For example, if in the regulation of commerce you burthen it with duties upon imports, a connexion instantly spings up, through the incidental advantage conferred upon the domestic article in a competition with the foreign coming into the same market burthened with those duties. But if for the regulation of commerce it is designed to infuse into it the utmost vigor, that is attainable only by conferring upon it perfect freedom. In this mode of existence then, the most natural and most perfect, all connexion is dissolved and all dependance is annihilated.

Again. The argument is accurate in assuming that the power of protection has entirely passed from the states, and that it exists in the general government, or must be extinct. To elucidate this part of the case, it is necessary to look into the constitution, and also into the proceedings of the convention which formed it. You will bear in mind, sir, that the great object of that convention was to give congress the control of those general interests which were necessary to all, and common to all. More local interests were designed to be left to the care of the local governments. This view accords with the exposition given in the Federalist. "The powers delegated to the general government are few and defined. Those which remain to the state governments are numerous and undefined. The former will be exercised on external objects as war, peace, negociation and foreign commerce, with which last, the power of taxation will, for the most part, be connected. The powers reserved to the states, extend to all the objects which in the ordinary course of affairs, concern the lives, liberties, and properties of the people, and the internal order, improvements and prosperity of the state."

You will also bear in mind that the two great local interests at that day, were the agricultural and planting interest of the middle and south, and the navigating interest of the north and east. For the manufacturing interest had not then risen into scarcely any consequence.—Yet it was foreseen that it would become a distinct and important interest.

The states had then the power of fostering and protecting manufactures. It could be done by giving premiums, pecuniary bounties, or by laying prohibitory duties. But of all the modes of encouragement, that of restraining or prohibitory duties was most convenient and most effectual. But as the whole power over foreign commerce was about to be given to congress with a view to raising the necessary revenue, it was forseen that the states were about to be deprived of the most convenient and efficient instrument for the protection of domestic manufactures. Efforts were therefore made, either to confer upon congress a direct power for the encouragement and promotion of manufactnres, or to retain that power in the states in some modified, but efficient form. By looking through the journal of the federal convention, it will be found that the first mention made of the manufactures is on the 18th of August.—Among a series of propositions referred to the committee, appears the following: "To establish public institutions, rewards and immunities for the promotion of agriculture, commerce, trades and manufactures.' On the 20th of August, another series of propositions was referred to the committee.—Among them is one to this effect; "There shall be a secretary of domestic affairs. It shall be his duty to attend to matters of police, the state of agriculture and manufactures, &c."

The committee to whom was referred the above propositions, with divers others made a report on the 22d August, proposing to add at the end of the sixteenth clause of the second section, the power "To provide as may become necessary from time to time, for the managing and securing of the common property, and general interests and well-fare of the United States, in such manner as shall not interfere with the governments of individual states, in matters which respect only their internal police, and for which their individual authorities may be competent." This report is indefinate in its terms, and wholly incompatible with the idea of a government of delegated and specific powers. It was therefore, very properly not acted on. The next trace we find of this subject, is on the 31st of August: when it was moved, to refer such parts of the constitution as have been postponed, and such parts of reports as have not been acted on; to a committee of a member of each state.' Which passed in the affirmative. On the 1st of September, Mr. Bearly, from this grand committee, reported partially, but said nothing of manufactures. Again: On the 4th September, the same gentleman reported partially.—Still silent as to manufactures. On the 5th, he made a further and final report, proposing several alterations and additions, which were finally adopted with slight modifications. Among them is the following: "To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries." It is now apparent, that after repeated references of the subject of arts, manufactures, &c." and after full deliberation, the committee refused to make any report conferring a substantive power on congress, to foster and protect particular avocations: and that they, in fact, 'whittled down all these sweeping propositions to the slender power of "securing to authors and inventors for a limited time," the exclusive enjoyemnt of the fruits of their genius. I take this this, sir, to be a decisive expression of the sense of the convention, against conferring upon congress the power to give to manufactures any other encouragement, than that which they incidentally derive from a revenue system of duties.

It being perceived that no substantive power would be conferred on Congress to domestic manufactures, and that the states were about to be deprived of the power of doing it by duties, a struggle was commenced on the 28th August, which was continued at intervals to the 15th September, within two days of the adjournment of the Convention. This struggle called forth some of the ablest men in that illustrious body, among whom Luther Martin as particularly distinguished in opposition to the principle prohibiting the States to lay imposts or export duties without the consent of Congress. The discussion turned mainly upon the interests of manufactures and the object was to retain in the States a concurrent power with Congress. On the 15th of September the clause was adopted, which now forms a part of the 10th section of the 1st article. By that clause the States may, without the consent of Congress previouly obtained, lay such imposts or duties as may be absolutely necessary for executing the inspection laws; and, with the consent of Congress, may lay such imposts or duties upon imports or exports as may be necessary to protect their manufactures, upon the proviso of paying the duties into the public Treasury. If this latter power is not retained in the States to protect manufactures, for what is it retained? It cannot be for revenue, for that is to go into the public Treasury. If, then, it is not wholly nugatory, it can he nothing else than to enable the States to encourage the interests of manufactures.

But, Sir, we are not left to grope in the dark for the true meaning of this clause. Luther Martin, in his speech to the Maryland Legislature, presents the whole ground. He had borne a distinguished part of the convention at Philadelphia. With an eye that watched every movement, and a mind that comprehended every principle, no man better understood or was more able to expound the views of that body. In speaking of this clause, he says that—

"Every State is also prohibited from laying any imposts or duties on imports or exports, without the permission of the General Government. It was urged that as almost all sources of taxation were given to Congress, it would be but reasonable to leave the states the power of bringing revenue into their treasuries, by laying a duty upon exports, if they should think proper, which might be so light as not to injure or discourage industry, and yet might be productive of considerable revenue; also that there might be cases in which it would be proper for the purpose of encouraging manufactures to lay duties to prohibit the exportation of the raw materials; and even, in addition to the duties laid by Congress on imports for the sake of revenue, to lay a duty to discourage the importation of particular articles into a State or to enable a manufacturer here to supply us on as good terms as they could be obtained from a foreign market. However, the most we could obtain was, that this power might be exercised by the States, with and only with the consent of Congress."

From all of which the following conclusions, I think, inevitably result: First. That the power to protect domestic manufactures is not extinct; secondly, that it is not possessed exclusively either 'by the General Government or by the States respectively; but, thirdly, that the power does in fact exist, and may be put into efficient action, by any State, with the consent of the General Government.

But, sir, Senators turn to the act of July, 1789, and with an air of exultation and anticipated triumph, proclaim the annunciation of the principle of protection in the second act of the Government. That the preamble of that act—yes sir, that preamble which has been tattered and mouthed by every advocate of the system, from its ablest champion down to the humblest hammer that plies the hob-nail—is the key to open in this magnificent and gorgeous temple of the American System. Yes, sir, it has been emphatically said, by the Senator from Kentucky, "that the great pillars of this splendid edifice were then raised from the dust." It is true, Sir—and it is also true that the modest architects of that day aimed at nothing more than Doric simplicity and Doric strength—they were plain practical men, and, I think it may be gravely questioned whether any one of them, while he was proposing five per cent. advalorem, ever thought or dreamed of "great pillars," gorgeous temples, magnificent edifices, or any of that splendid phantasmagoria which haunt the imaginations of the master workmen of our modern President-making American System.

Sir, what is the meaning of the preamble? Did it mean protection, in the sense now used? What manufactures were to be protected? The duties by that act ranged from five to fifteen per cent. ad valorem. And this is called protection to infant manufactures, scarce struggling into existence! When *now*, after forty years of sturdy growth, these same manufactures implore and demand a protection of from 40 to 250 per cent. ad valorem—to save them from destruction—from utter annihilation!

Sir, that revenue was the object, is palpable; the history of the times shows it, and manufactures were no otherwise thought of than as they might be incidentally benefitted. The people were then to be first called on to bear taxation in that form—and to a people jealous of their rights, and averse to public burthens, it was natural that every benefit direct and incidental, that could flow from the act, should be enumerated in the preamble. This preamble has been repudiated in all subsequent enactments, and the law to which it is prefixed, was repealed in little more than a year.

In the year 1790 another act was passed, reciting the aforementioned act, and with this preamble, to wit: "And whereas the support of Government and the discharge of said debts render it necessary to increase the said duties, "Be it enacted," &c. Nor is there any trace to be found in the statute book, since that time of a law passed—indicating the fact upon its face—for the encouragement and protection of manufactures. So far from that being the doctrine of the avowed friends of the system, it must be in the recollection of many Senators, that upon the motion to amend the title of the Tariff act of 1828, so as to read "for the protection of domestic manufactures," the whole body of its friends rallied to the rescue, and negatived the amendment. That vote indicated most unequivocally the want of confidence—I will not say in the constitutionality of the measure, for that would be to impeach integrity of *motive*—but I may say, the want of confidence in the judicial tribunals of the country.

Mr. President—It is said by the Senator from New Jersey, (Mr. Dickerson,) that the policy of protection was avowed and cherished in the early periods of the Government, not only with reference to manufactures, but was also extended to the interests of navigation.

As regards the discriminating duties fixed by the act of 1790, securing the coasting trade, they were wholly unnecessary. It is held and enjoyed by our ship owners, not by virtue of law, but by their vigor, enterprise, and economy. The most of them at home, at one end of the voyage; and having many facilities in effecting repairs and procuring supplies, beyond the reach of foreigners, and at a cheaper rate, might defy, as this would certainly exclude all foreign competition, without the aid of Congress. But in reference to the shipping engaged in foreign commerce, the argument is bottomed upon an erroneous assumption of fact; to wit, that the discriminating duties were laid for protection against foreign competition. Sir, nothing can be more erroneous. The whole history of our government negatives the assumption.

The discriminating duties on our part, were to countervail discriminations elsewhere. They were granted, not to protect our shipping, but to put it on an equal footing with the foreign—not to destroy foreign competition, but to restore freedom. They were resorted to as temporary expedients, and for purposes of policy—to be abolished on our part, as they have uniformly been abolished, when a corresponding disposition has been evinced by any foreign nation.

But, sir, suppose the argument is right, and that the Government gives protection to the shipping interest. That protection is defensible upon strict constitutional grounds, although a local interest, and it is the only local interest which can be constitutionally protected.

It appears by reference to the journal of the Federal Convention, and Yates' Debates—that in the reported draft of the Constitution, it was deemed expedient to restrain the generality of the phrase, "to regulate commerce," lest it might be abused in favor of the Eastern States, to the oppression of the staple, or plantation States. To effect that, the following was reported, to wit: "No navigation acts shall be passed without the assent of two-thirds of the members present in each House." This clause produced a lively sensibility in the navigating States. A difficulty arose in relation to the longer continuance of the slave trade—the staple States favoring, and the Eastern States opposing it. Both were subjects of magnitude and of difficulty. They were referred to a large committee, consisting of one member from each State. The difficulty was finally adjusted. The importation of such persons as any of the States might admit, was not to be prohibited before 1808, and the restrictive clause in regard to navigation acts was omitted. Hence it seems to be clearly the sense of the Convention, that navigation might be encouraged and protected by Congress.

And, Sir, who can regret this preference—this proud distinction conferred upon our navigating interest? Is it a mere selfish, pecuniary, local interest? It is not intimately connected with our national glory and national greatness; It is not the nursery of that perseverance and enterprise, which have whitened every sea with our commerce, given vigor to our right arm, in the day of battle, and won for our gallant little navy imperishable renown?

Sir, I regard it as a highly meritorious interest. It has won as it deserves to win, the public confidence and the public respect. It has been heavily burthened and greatly depressed by the unjust exactions of this selfish and remorseless American system. And in my place here, sir, with unqualified good will and an open hand, I would extend to it a liberal and an ample encouragement.

Then, sir, whether we look to the language of the Constitution itself, to the motives to its adoption, as disclosed in the history of the times, or to the avowed practice of the Government under it, we shall be equally unsuccessful in finding any constitutional warrant for the exercise of the power claimed by the friends of the protective system.

[*To be continued.*]

From the Federal Union.

Slander most Foul.—There never was a grosser libel upon a generous, noble-hearted people, than that contained in the subjoined article from the correspondent of the Journal of Commerce—that there is not a State "south of the Potomac friendly to the Constitution of the United States." The south will cling to the Union.—but will not be *dragooned* into Northern "*notions*." Was the *Hartford Convention*—was Governor Strong's *resistance* of the *constitutional* orders of the President during the last war, "*south of the Potomac?*" Did they dissolve the Union '*de facto?*' Did the South and West call upon the President to order out the *military force to whip* Massachusetts into obedience—and threaten to impeach Mr. Madison for not doing it?—Let the *North oppose constitutional* orders—the South is satisfied in *not yielding* to *unconstitutional* 'assumptions.'

"I have heard it gravely asserted, and that frequently during this session of Congress, that there is no one political community, South of the Potomac, friendly to the Constitution of the United States, and that there is little doubt that the crisis has arrived which will devolve this awful truth, in an actual dissolution of the Government before the 4th of March next. I do not know what is to be the result; but let the Executive Department decline to enforce the judgment and process of the Supreme Court, and the government *de facto* has ceased."

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT COELUM.

SALISBURY,

APRIL 16, 1832.

FOR PRESIDENT

ANDREW JACKSON

OF TENNESSEE.

Election in 1832.

The Superior Court for this County, commenced its session, on Monday the 9th inst., his honor, JUDGE STRANGE presiding.

On Wednesday, the case of the State *versus* Newton, Daniel, Jack and Will (all slaves,) the first for burning the barn of Mr. Moses D Kilpatrick, and the other three for being accessaries before the fact, was taken up. The case was ably argued by the Solicitor General and Messrs. Morehead and Pearson for the State and by Messrs. Caldwell and Nash for the defendants. The jury after retiring for a few moments returned into Court with the following verdict: "We find Newton guilty of the arson as charged in the bill of indictment and Daniel guilty of being an accessary before the fact of the said arson, and Jack and Will not guilty.

On Thursday came on the trial of Charles (a slave) for the murder of a child of Mr. Alexander Neely aged about two years. The case was argued for the State by the Solicitor Genl & Mr. Morehead & by Mr. Caldwell for the defendant. The jury returned into Court, after having retired for a few moments, and said they could not agree. They were sent back and remained together until the next morning when they brought in a verdict of guilty.

The judge had not passed sentence on either of them when our paper went to press (Saturday morning.)

On the first form of our paper will be found the proceedings of a meeting of the friends of the present administration which was recently held in Halifax county in this State. The meeting it will be seen approved of the general course of President Jackson's administration and re-commended him for re-election. It approved of the rejection of Martin Van Buren by the Senate of the United States, as minister to Great Britain, and disapproved of the Baltimore Convention, which was gotten up by the partizans Mr. V. Buren, for the purpose of forcing him upon the democracy of the country. A resolution was passed recommending to the people of this State to send delegates to Raleigh on the 18th of June for the purpose of selecting some person to be run on the Jackson ticket for Vice-President. The last resolution we think highly important and we hope every county in the State will accede to the proposition. It is a matter of the highest importance that we should have a Vice-President, whose politics are Southern. All those great principles which the *old* republican party once contended for, seem almost to have been lost sight of, and it behooves the people of the South who still advocate them, to use every exertion to fill the offices of government with those who will strictly maintain them. If something is not done to check the usurpations of the Federal upon the State governments, our republican constitution will soon be trodden under foot, and our government will become as great a despotism as every existed. Let the Jackson Republicans, then, who have fought under the banner of the constitution and who have thus far preserved it unbroken make an effort to save it. Let them put no man upon their ticket who advocates the principles of Mr Van Buren;—He has no community of feeling with those who supported General Jackson *upon principle and not for office.*

We have commenced in to-days paper the speech of Mr. Mangum in the Senate of the United States, upon Mr. Clay's proposition for a modification of the Tariff. We shall continue it in our next. It is replete with sound argument, and true southern feeling. That part which we have published to-day, contains his argument upon the unconstitutionality of the Tariff. If any thing were wanting to convince our readers that the constitution gives Congress no power to protect manufactures and destroy agriculture, the speech of Mr. Mangum must convince them. It is no rhetorical flourish but an able straight forward argument which must carry conviction to every mind.

In speaking of the late decision of the Supreme Court, a correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer makes the following, in the main, very sensible remarks:

"If the constitution gives the Supreme Court, power to control the criminal law of a state the constitution gives them the power probably to execute their mandate. The Supreme court approved the Alien and Sedition laws, that did not make them popular or constitutional.—When a court of justice mingles with the clamors of the day, listens to the whispers of fanatics, and attempts to direct political feeling, it most generally inflicts a dark stain upon a reputation, which should be unspotted, pure and unsuspected."

The Petersburg, Warrenton and Raleigh papers contain an account of an imposture who lately passed through those places, gulling the people with pretending *to eat fire, drink boiling oil* and such Chaubert-like tricks. The community had better be on their guard against such GENTRY.

The Editor of the Oxford Examiner has conjured up more "*raw-heads and bloody-bones*" while speaking of the recent decision of the Supreme Court, than ever did the guardian of a nursery to quiet the cries of its inmates. The Editor presumes very much upon the weakness of his readers if he thinks in this way he will be as successful in managing *them*, as nurses are in managing their charge by resorting to the same plan. But this will not do, brother Yancy,—your readers will expect from you some of your good plain common sense, in place of the creations of a heated imagination. They will want a little argument,—they must be convinced before they will go with you in your views of the Cherokee Case. They know too well who formed the Constitution,—they know too well what powers belong to the Supreme Court under that constitution, to believe any of the dreadful tales and fore-bodings which you have conjured up. They know that the States formed the Constitution and that they reserved all those powers to themselves which were not expressly given to the General Government. They know that the States retained jurisdiction in all criminal cases, and that, in consequence the Supreme Court had no power conferred on it by the Constitution to interfere with the exercise of *that* retained right by a State. And they know more:—They know that Genl. Jackson will not bow before the throne of fanaticism, and obey its request to plunge our country in the horrors of civil war. Our government was formed in a spirit of compromise and it can only be kept together by the same spirit. Genl. Jackson will remember this, and will prevent "the ship of state from running on the shoal of disunion."

A very large and respectable meeting of the citizens of New-Orleans has been held for the purpose of approving of the course of the Senate of the United States, in the rejection of Martin Van Buren, as Minister to Great Britain.

GOV. BRANCH.—It is stated in the last Halifax paper, that this gentleman passed through that place, a few days since, on his way home. The indisposition of some of his family is stated to be the cause of his absence from CONGRESS.

We copy the following article from the courier & Enquirer for the purpose of showing the progress of the Railroad System in England.—We ask for it the attention of the reader:

We have already printed one communication from the writer of the subsequent letter on

RAIL-WAYS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Liverpool, Feb. 10th. 1832.

Rail-ways are increasing prodigiously in this country, and poor Old England is literally about to be laid in irons.

The success of the Liverpool and Manchester rail-way, having more than realized the most sanguine expectations of the scientific, and the most eager hopes of the speculative, that undertaking has given rise to numerous branches from its excellent line, leading to various towns on the right and left, and to projects of new rail roads almost innumerable. Some of these miner branches are now in active and useful operation—coals are already brought thereby to Liverpool; and the advantages of additional supply and lower prices are already felt. I mentioned before, the determination of the Liverpool and Birmingham railwayists to bring their way through Warrington, to join the above line, whence the advantages of this species of communication would be felt throughout the artery and its numerous veins.—Since then, it appears the managers of the Birmingham and London rail-way have determined on the prosecution of their work, and on the adoption of their line. The operation and effect of which, when completed, will be most extraordinary.

This line from Birmingham to London is to be 112 1-2 miles long the base of its embankments to be broader than that of Liverpool, the two lines of rails are expected to be sufficient, Birmingham being higher than London, some inclinations will be necessary, but those very easy. There will be ten tunnels, (according to the present plan) one at Primrose Hill 1-2 mile long, one at Watford 1 mile, one at Kilsby 1¼ mile, and one 1-3 of a mile, the remainder less than 1 4 of a mile long each, the tunnels to be lighted, and 25 feet high.

*The total estimated expense is 2,400.456*l.* gross income 671,102*l.*

Those estimates do not include rough heavy goods or cattle, or any assumed increase of passengers. 19,000 shares are already taken at 200*l.* per share, and as the benefit of rail-way communications is well appreciated, there can be no doubt of this being prosecuted and with success.

Several ways of less importance are being considered and are under survey—and some of great utility are projected in Scotland; but the most extraordinary is, one that is lately broached but bearing little probability of completion. It is to connect Scotland with Ireland, by means of a land communication. The plan proposed is, to fill up and make a causeway across the Irish cannel from Port Patrick to Donaghadee, the distance is 15 miles, 1 1-2 mile of which is covered by the Copeland Isles, and those of course would make part of the way, the high lands on each end of the causeway, and those of the isles to furnish the requisite stone and materials.

The soundings are various, but midway the depth is 98 fathoms, and it is said the labor of the convicts in England would be sufficient to effect the junction.

When it is done, a railway is proposed to be made to Dublin and to Carlise, Manchester, Birmingham and London, the distance is 480 miles, to be travelled in 12 hours fare trifling and passage pleasant.

We cannot pronounce such a project impracticable, when we consider the effect of unanimity and perseverance as exemplified in the appearance of the islands in the Pacific Ocean, the work of the coral insect alone.—Still, that the work will be ever executed is more than doubtful.

Ship rail ways, in divers places are also projected, so that a vessel with her cargo may be hauld up high and dry, as on patent slips, and then transmitted like "coaches to all parts."—Thus for instance, it is proposed to take them up from the German Ocean, send them in their cradles, merrily wheel'd away by steam, launch them in the Irish channel, or in the Atlantic at the west of Ireland, and give them despatch to the United States. And all this cheaply, in less time, and with more safety, than on the weather-beaten salt sea, after antiquated style of our forefathers. A lieu then, (as the poor tallors say at the innovations of fashion;) to all doublings of the Cape Steam, all powerful steam becomes the agent of all work.

If these—if the Siamesean band of brotherhood as projected and connect Johnny Bull and Pat be considered improbable—what say you to the latter scheme? Yours, *&c.*

EQUITY BLANKS
FOR SALE HERE.

Hymeneal.

MARRIED, in this County, on the 12th inst. by John Coughanour, Esq. Mr. George M. Smith to Miss Dianah Cauble....All for Jackson.

MARKETS.

SALISBURY April 14, 1832.	
Cotton in seed	2 00
Do. clean	8,50 to 9,00
Corn	30
Oats	20
Sugar	9 to 11
Coffee	18 to 20
Salt	$1. 12
Iron	5
Molasses	50
Beeswax	18
Tallow	8
Flour	$3.00 3,25

NEW, FASHIONABLE & Fanciful Style of *SPRING & SUMMER* GOODS.

J. MURPHY

GRATEFUL for the patronage formerly bestowed upon him, by a discerning Public, respectfully informs his patrons, and the public at large, that he is now opening, at his Store in Salisbury,

A NEW, FASHIONABLE, and Fanciful Style of Spring & Summer Goods FOR 1832,
BOUGHT EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH,
Selected with the greatest care, from the latest importations, in
PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK,
And with particular reference to the variety of taste exhibited in those Cities.

THE splendid variety of his assortment, the uncommon lowness of his prices, united to every other necessary accommodation, hold out to purchasers a more than ordinary opportunity for purchasing on the most reasonable and suitable terms.

HE hopes by perfect adherence to business, to render to all, who may favor him with their patronage, such accommodations as shall merit its continuance. 4t23

Salisbury. April 14, 1832.

Evangelical Lutheran Synod.

THE MEMBERS of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of North Carolina and adjacent States, will commence their sessions on the 17th day of May next, at St. Paul's Church, Lincoln County, N. C. The Rev. Clergy of that body and their Respective Deputies, or any person having business to transact coming within the jurisdiction of the synod, will be so good as to attend.

HENRY GRAEBER, *Sec'y.*

April 4th 1832. 5t23

Dr. A. Beall's Estate.

INTENDING to qualify as administrator of the Estate of Dr. Asa Beall, dec'd. I would, for the accommodation of those persons indebted to said estate, inform them that I will attend in Statesville on Thursday of the May County Court, to settle with all those who will avail themselves of this NOTICE. The situation of the estate, will admit no longer indulgence, and none need to be expected. Demands against the estate must be legally authenticated, and presented within the time prescribed by law. B. L. BEALL.

April 12th. 1832. 3t22

Notice.

RANAWAY from the house of Mr. J ho Walker, Esq a negro man named *JIM*, belonging to William C. Kirkland living in South Carolina, Barnwell District. *JIM* is 21 years old, about 6 feet 2 inches high, a little yellow cast. Any person apprehending the said negro and lodging him in jail, so that I get him again, shall receive a reward of ten dollars. Any information concerning him, may be directed to Beauford's bridge, Barnwell District, S. C.

WILLIAM C. KIRKLAND.

April 16 1832. 6t24

CHARLESTON and CHERAW

THE STEAM BOAT MACON

CAPT. J. C. GRAHAM having been engaged last summer, in running [illegible] Charleston and Cheraw calling at Geo. Town on her way up and down, will resume her Trips in the course of a few days and is intended to be continued in the trade the ensuing season.

Her exceeding light draft of Water drawing when loaded only about four and a half feet water will enable her to reach Cheraw at all times except, an uncommon low river, when her cargo will be lightened at the Expence of Boat.

J. B. CLOGH.

Charleston Sept. 26. 1831.

N. B. She has comfortable accommodations for a few passengers. 93tf

J. B. C.

$50 REWARD,

RANAWAY or STOLEN from the subscriber, on the 31st day of January last, a Negro MAN, named SAM, a stout made fellow, of 175 pounds, about 28 or 29 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high; tolerably black complected; had on, when he went away, a home made mixed blue and white geans coat—two pair of pantaloons, one pair the same of the coat, the other, brown—There is a scar on one of his ancles; Also, on the instep of the same foot, made by being cut with an axe, and also, a scar on the small of his back, made by an axe also.

THE above reward will be given to any person who will deliver said fellow to me, on my plantation, near the mouth of Buffalo Creek; or $25 will be given for securing him in any Jail, so that I can get him.

PETER MORGAN.

March 31st. 1832. 3t22

☞ THE Rutherfordton Spectator, will insert the above 3 times, and forward their account to me at Harmony, P. O. York district, (S. C.)

P. M.

ATTENTION.

THE OFFICERS of the 1st 63rd Regiment of NORTH CAROLINA MILITIA, are hereby Commanded to appear at the COURT-HOUSE in SALISBURY, on Friday the 27th of APRIL next, at 10 o'clock A. M. With side arms, for drill. By order of the Colonel.

4ws B. CRAIGE. *Adjt.*

PROSPECTUS

OF THE
WESTERN CAROLINIAN,
EDITED BY
BURTON CRAIGE.
IN SALISBURY N. CAROLINA.

THE Western Carolinian is devoted to *General Politics, Political Economy, State Papers, Literature, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Mechanics, &c.*

In politics the Editor is a thorough-paced democratic Republican. He advocates the doctrines of Free Trade and State Rights—is opposed to the exercise of constructive powers and incidental rights. He is opposed to the Tariff and its offspring, Internal Improvements, by the General Government. He is in favor of Internal Improvements by the State Governments. Believing the re-election of ANDREW JACKSON, will be the surest means of perpetuating those liberties in defence of which he has contributed so much, the Editor will advocate his re-election with unflinching zeal and manly firmness.

TERMS.....The Carolinian is Printed once a week on a large imperial sheet of good quality, with new type; and will be sent to subscribers at $2 *per annum, if paid within three months, or* $2,50 *after that time.*

Advertising at the usual rates. As the Carolinian has the widest circulation of any paper in the Western part of the State, advertisers would find it much to their advantage to advertise in its columns.

Any one procuring six solvent subscribers to the Carolinian, shall have a seventh paper gratis.

☞ *POSTAGE*:::::must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor.

☞ Editors with whom we exchange will confer a favor upon us, which will be cheerfully reciprocated, by giving the above a few insertions.

The Tennessee Spinster.

THE subscriber still continues to make the above Machines and keeps a supply constantly on hand which he will sell low for cash or on credit to punctual dealers. He likewise intends to keep on hand a good supply of COTTON GINS, and he will also repair the same to order.

72tf E. P. MITCHELL.

Salisbury, May 21st.

New Firm

IN LEXINGTON.
Davidson County N. C.

THE subscribers have entered into Copartnership, under the Firm of Henly & Hunt, in the Town of Lexington, Davidson County, N. C. and have bought that elegant brick house, North [illegible] of the Court-House, of Mr. Henry Humphrey's, also that splendid assortment of

GOODS

of Henry Humphrey's & Co consisting of almost every article kept in a retail Store, which they will sell very low for Cash. Persons wishing to purchase

CHEAP GOODS

will please to give us a call as no pains will be spared on our part to give general satisfaction.

P. S. All kinds of country produce will be taken in exchange for goods.

2tf JOHN H. HENLY,
Dec. 17, 1831. ANDREW HUNT.

LAW NOTICE.

BURTON CRAIGE will practice law in the county courts of Rowan. He may, at all times, be found at the office of the Carolinian. 626

ÆRONAUT.

THIS celebrated horse will stand the present season, at Charlotte on Mondays and Tuesdays; at Joseph McGinnis' seven miles north of Charlotte on Wednesdays and Thursdays; and at Concord on Fridays and Saturdays. Six dollars will be charged for the season; four dollars the single leap; eight dollars [illegible]ance. THE PROPRIETOR.

Salisbury March 1st [illegible] 16t

W. J. JONES
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Courts of this County, [illegible], Davidson, Mecklenburg & Cabarrus. His office is a [illegible] below the Court-House.

October [illegible] 99tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership of Hampton & Palmer, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to the firm are requested to come forward and make payment by CASH or NOTE, as it is important that the business should be closed as soon as possible.

THE subscriber having purchased the interest of James B. Hampton in the Watch makers Shop, will still carry on the business in the same place, in all its various branches. Watches & Clocks repaired, and Warranted to perform well for Twelve Months.—For the encouragement heretofore received by the firm, I return my sincere thanks, and hope by attention to the business, to merit a continuance of public support.

JOHN C. PALMER.

Salisbury March, [illegible] 13tf

NEW FASHIONS!

Benjamin Fraley,

HAVING just received the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions, together with Minister's fashions of London, and having made arrangements to receive them regularly, as they change, and having five or six first rate workmen in his employment, will be enabled to execute all work in his line on short notice, cheap, and in a superior style of workmanship.

Any person wishing to learn the New-York and Philadelphia Patent Right mode of cutting garments can be taught by the subscriber, in Salisbury. All Tailors would do well to supply themselves with Rights, as almost all the principal Tailors in the United States use one the other, or both of them.

61tf BENJAMIN FRALEY.

New Goods!

DANIEL H CRESS is just receiving his fall and winter supply of Goods, which with his former stock, comprises every article usually kept in a Country retail store, which he will sell low for cash or on a short credit to punctual dealers. The public are respectfully requested to call and judge for themselves.

HE also continues the manufacture of Copper and TIN WARE, warranted to be made of the best materials, and in superior style of workmanship. Having now a large stock of Tin Ware on hand, and being determined to sell it at reduced prices, merchants would do well to call on him and get their supply.

☞ Old Copper, Pewter, Feathers' Tallow, Beeswax, and Wool taken in exchange.

300

JOHN REVELS,

Barber & Hair-dresser.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of SALISBURY that he has taken the Shop recently occupied by David D. Weaver, opposite Mr. Slaughter's House of Entertainment, where he will be happy to wait on gentlemen in the line of his profession. Gentlemen preferring it will be waited on at their rooms.

HIS terms will be:—For shaving once a week 50 cents per month; twice a week 75 cents per month; three times a week $1 per month; every day $2 per month. He hopes by assiduous attention to his business to merit the patronage of the public. 4t30

Salisbury, March 30th 1832.

TAILORING!

HORACE H. BEARD,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has recently received, and will continue to receive regularly, as they are published, the London and New York Fashions, from A. F. Saguens, of New York. Therefore, he is prepared to accommodate his customers in a neat and fashionable style. For durability, taste and fashion, his work far surpasses any done in this County. A very important object to the customer is, that he cuts out of the cloth and uses less trimmings than any Tailor in the place; which is worthy of consideration.

N. B. All garments made by the subscriber will be warranted to fit.

14tf HORACE H. BEARD,

Salisbury, 1832

MAIL ROBBERY.

ON the 6th of January last, there was a Letter Mailed at Mount Pisgah P. O at the end of the route N. 2135, directed to Robert Dunaway Lancaster Court-House, Virginia and signed by George Flowers, which said letter contained the one half of a $50. U. S. bill No. [illegible], the right hand end of which is signed by S. Cheves President which is now in the possession of the said Flowers.—Also the right hand end of a $100 bill U. S. Paper No. 3960 the left hand end of which is signed by W. McIlvaine Cashr. which is also in the hands of said Flowers. The above mentioned letter has been taken out of the Mail Bag by some person—supposed by slipping the strap which confines it. A certain boy named Alfred Wallis who was mail carrier at the time and who has since absconded is supposed to be guilty of the offence. The said Wallis is about 16 years of age, light complexion and stout of his age. A reward of $50 will be given for his apprehension and prosecution to conviction.

W. KERR, *P. M.*

Statesville, March 7th 1832. 14tf

BLANK DEEDS,

OF every description, neatly Printed, and kept constantly for sale at this office.

POETRY.

O NO, I NEVER MENTION IT.

O no, I never mention it,
To tell I'll never dare;
I drank, got boozy, [illegible] was drag'd
Next morning 'fore the Mayor;
From court to court they hurried me—
My nose as black as jet;
The people laugh'd, his Honor stared,
That stare I'll ne'er forget!

He took my change, and bid me change
The course that I pursue;
Said he, "you are a fine young man,
Quit sotting or you'll rue!
I'll fine you hard and make you pay
This spree you'll long regret—
You surely shall remember it."
I never can forget!

He told me folks were happy who
Drank water, milk and tea;
Said I—just let me through this bar,
The Bar I'll never see.
I'll quit the bowl and drunk makers—
I've kept my promise yet,
And though I never mention it,
I never can forget!

* * *

IMITATION—"HOME, SWEET HOME."

Inscribed to Mr Neil.

With cocktails and ginslings although we regale
Our thirst unabated, we sigh for pale ale;
A flavor of malt seems to strengthen us here,
A foam and a smack that we meet not in beer.
Ale—swig ale,
There's nought like Poughkeepsie,
There's no drink like ale.
A thirst for pale ale, punch's mingle in vain,
Then bring us the foaming pint tumblers to drain—
With Bob tripping neatly, that comes *without* call.
And his hasty "Ver' well Sir," that's neater than all,
Ale—Neil's pale,
In all the Star Tavern,
There's no stuff like ale.

* * *

From the Comic Annual.

LOVE WITH A WITNESS.

He has shav'd off his whiskers and blacken'd his brows,
Wears a patch and a wig of false hair,
But it's him—Oh it's him!—We exchanged lovers' vows,
When I lived up in Cavendish Square.

He had beautiful eyes, and his lips were the same,
And his voice was as soft as a flute—
Like a Lord or a Marquis he look'd, when he came
To make love in his master's best suit.

If I lived for a thousand long years from my birth,
I shall never forget what he told;
How he lov'd me beyond the rich women of earth,
With their jewels and silver and gold!

When he kissed me and bade me adieu with a sigh,
By the light of the sweetest of moons,
Oh how little I dreamt I was bidding good-bye
To my Missus's tea-pot and spoons!

VARIETY.

FROM THE LADY'S MAGAZINE,

The Bailiff outwitted!

THE following ludicrous circumstance happened a few days ago. Captain L——D a gentleman whose name is well known in the fashionable world, is now raising a company of soldiers for his majesty's service, and has his rendezvous at a public house in the environs of Covent Garden. He was a few days ago making merry with his recruits, to keep them in good humour, when one ———, a sheriff's officer in that neighbourhood, thought proper to join the party; and whispered the captain that he had a writ against him. The circumstance was provoking enough; but the officer suppressed his indignation for the moment, and knowing the trim of his visitor, give him to understand that a *civility douceur* should be paid for not enforcing the writ at that time.

The captain then addressed him in the presence of his men, saying, "You are a well looking fellow, and fit to serve his majesty; a soldier's occupation is honorable; that of a bailiff is degrading;—if you will adopt the one, and forego the other, here is a guinea for you, and you shall be enlisted in my company. The bailiff, admiring the delicacy with which the *civility money* was, as he thought, conveyed, cheerfully accepted the proposal, and pocketed the guinea.

In a day or two after, the bailiff called again, either to enforce the writ, or lay the captain under fresh contributions. His reception was so hospitable, that the captain refused to part with his valuable recruit, who is now at Chatham barracks, receiving an education which may qualify him for nobler employments in Flanders!

* * *

ANECDOTE.

A Noble Florentine had ordered a crane for dinner; but his cook's sweet heart coming in hungry, he cut off a leg for her, and sent the bird to the table with but one. His master in a passion called him up, and asked him if cranes had but one leg? "No, sir," replied the fellow with great presence of mind; "and your excellency never saw those animals with two." "Did I never, indeed?" Said my Lord, still more provoked; "order the carriage to the door directly." The open chase was brought and the cook put into it by his master's direction; who, seizing the reins drove him to the neighboring lake, three miles from the place, where stood numbers of cranes by the water-side, as is their custom, upon one leg; with the other drawn up under their wing. "Now look, sir," said the cunning fellow, "they are all so, you may perceive; not one of them has more than one leg." "You are impudent enough," replies the nobleman; "we will see presently if they are all lame:" and suddenly crying *boo, boo*, away scampered the birds on as many limbs as they could muster. "Oh! but, my lord," returns the cook, "this is not fair,: you never cried *boo, boo*, to the crane upon your dish, or who knows but he might have produced two legs as well as these?"

* * *

Why should water cresses be carefully picked in washing?

Because a dangerous plant grows mixed with them in springs and streams, which when not in flower, much resembles the cresses. Water-cresses are, however of a deeper green and sometimes spotted with brown, the extremities of the leaves are more brown, and especially the last leaves, which are undulated at their edges. The dangerous plant (water parsnip) is of a uniform green, the ends of its leaves are longer and narrower, conical at the extremities, and toothed at the edges. If examined in July, when the flowers are expanded, the two plants may be thoroughly distinguished.

* * *

The following agreeable anecdote is told in the Court Journal of Louis Phillip:—"One of his stewarts had a clerk, who neglected his duties to write poetry, and when on the point of being dismissed, the circumstance was mentioned to Louis Philip. He saw the offender and addressed him thus:—Young man, I have heard that you neglect the duties of your office;—you have three thousand francs per annum, and a brother and sister to support. Quit your bereau, and cultivate your muse. For two years I will allow you in retirement 5,000 francs per annum. If at the end of that time, you should have produced a good poem or a good play, return to me and I will patronize you; if not, abandon poetry, and resume the clerk's pen.' At the end of less than two years, the young man had finished a play. He brought it to Louis, who read, approved and recommended it. It was accepted at the Thearre Francais, and was acted with great success. The author is now one of the first poets of France."

* * *

KING LEOPOLD.—A strange and ridiculous paragraph appears in a French paper, purporting to be an extract from a private letter from Brussels, in which it is stated that King Leopold lives in great seclusion, in order that he may devote himself to the society of a lady, *a natural daughter of Lord Grey*, to whom he has long been privately married!!! It is not improbable this ridiculous story may have originated in the little scandal (or it may be truth, though the terms are convertible,) which transpired in connection with the establishment at Claremont, just before the Prince left England.

* * *

TIPPLING.—The following is the German mode of preventing Sunday tippling. All persons drinking and tippling upon Sundays and hollidays in coffee-houses, &c., during divine service, are authorised to depart without paying for what they have had; this would have a most beneficial tendency in improving the morals of the lower orders of society, and greatly contribute to the comforts of their families.

* * *

A gentleman meeting an Irish groom on a very nice mare bearing the signal for sale, demanded her price. "A hundred guineas *nate*, plase your honor," says Pat. "Can she trot well?" "Is it trot *high*, your honor manes? Faith and sure haven't I trotted her, as Michael Malony will swear, over sixteen six foot walls, coped and dashed, and glass bottles on the top, and she never supposed but she were on her Majesty's highway, God bless him!" "How many miles can she trot an hour?" "Sixteen your honor, and as much more if she was pushed." "Nothing less Paddy?" "No, and upon my sowl not *convaniently*"

* * *

A drunken blustering scion of nobility once insulted a newly created Baronet, by calling him a *mushroom of yesterday*, affirming that his own family were of remote antiquity. "Before Adam I should think," said the knight. "How can that be?" said he. "the *beasts* were created *before* him and you must be a decendant of one of them."

Speculations of a Hod-Carrier.

I took notice of an Irishman, with a loaded hod on his shoulder. He repeatedly and devoutly crossed himself; then looked to the top of the building, which he was about to ascend, with a fearful and dubious air. He had got one foot on the first round of the ladder, and made sundry motions to raise the other; but seemed at every new trial to be arrested, and as it were pulled back, by some unseen hand. As I stood watching his motions and his countenance, he withdrew his eyes from the top of the building, and fixing them upon me, said—

"Do ye think it'll come now?"

"What will come?" said I.

"Why the comic to be sure."

"The comet I suppose you mean?"

"Why yes, I suppose it's all one and the same crathur—that great big fiery body that's coming to burn the world all up to nothin, and all the paple that's in it, besides men, women, and childers, and drown all the rest in the middle of the sea. Oh, the cruel bloody-minded crathur, to destroy every body, and not spare the poor babes themselves, nor their poor fathers that work hard every day to a e'em and drink em! Do you think it'll come now, Misther?"

"*Now!*" said I.

"Why, yes, if you plase—now, or soon—to-day, or to-morrow, or next summer, that is to be?"

"I don't know," returned I—"I'm not in the secrets of the comet. But I understand very strange calculations are made respecting it."

"Are ye sure," said he looking to the top of the building once more, "that it wont come to-day?"

"Why, really, Pat," said I, "that's more than I could positively answer. These comets are very eccentric beings; and there's no knowing what might happen."

"The devil thrust'em for me," said Pat, "the barbarous crathurs! they would'nt mind brushing down an Irishman from the top of a house, any more nor I should mind brushing a fly from the end of me nose. And then I'm informed they're so hot they'll burn all the flesh off iv ye, and roast your skin to the very bone, without any compunction as it were. You see, Misther, this house here is very high now, even to the very top iv it, as far as it goes; and if the comic should happen to kitch me there on the top, I don't know what would become iv me. I've got a wife and seven small childer, two iv whom are under the sod in swate Ireland, and all dependent on me this very moment for ivery mouthful iv atin, and drinkin, and food and clothin, that they wear on their backs, poor crathurs; and that's what makes me afeard to mount this lather."

"You need'nt be afraid of the comet to-day Pat," said I.

"Needn't I now!" said he, suddenly brightning up. "bless your honor's sowl for that word, I've been afeard to go up to the top of this same, for fear the bloody comics would come along afore I could git down agin; and destroy me root and branch; and burn the skin off iv me; and kill me clane dead as a door-nail; and brush me down with the end iv his tail, to the great danger and desthruction iv me life and all the rest iv me bones. And do ye raaly think, now, Misther, that it wont come to-day, that bloody comic?"

"I'll insure you for sixpence, Pat."

"Well now that's kind iv ye; but the devil a sixpence have I got. Would'nt your honor thrust me till night?"

"Ay, Pat, I'll trust you till the comet comes."

"Will ye now? Then, Misther, you shall have all me insurin. But before I go up, you'll plase to give me a bit iv written to show that I'm insured."

"A policy you mean?"

"Ay, 'twould be thrue policy that; for then you see I could show it to the comic, and let him know that I'm insured."

"Never mind the policy, Pat, I'll insure you by word of mouth."

Being satisfied with this, the Irishman mounted the ladder, and emptied his hod. While up there I could perceive that he turned his face to every part of the compass, as though looking for the approach of the dreadful visitor. He presently descended, and told me the insurance worked well, "for the devil a bit," said he, "did the comic dare to show his ugly face."

"But, Pat,' I, 'comets seldom show themselves in the day time."

"Oh, the thieves iv the world! exclaimed he, "to come prowlin in the night like any other blackguard, who hasn't an honest face to show. But I don't care a fig for him, that same comic, in the night; because why? I slape down cellar, me and me wife, and all me childers; and the divil a bit can he find us there, the thief.'

"But," said I, 'if the world should be burnt up, you'll be likely to go with it.

'Ah! there it is now; there's no safety for an Irishman at all at all. He's parsecuted in Ireland, and burnt to death by a vagabone of a comic in Amerikey; and he nowhere to hide his head ought iv sight, on the top of the wide world. And then if this tarraqueous globe is desthroyed, and all the paple in it, where shall a poor body find employment. There'll be no houses to build, nor no paple to build'em; and then what'll a poor hod-carrier do? Blessed St. Patrick! what'll become iv me?

"Never fear, Pat said I, trust in you patron saint; be honest, industrious, and temperate; and let the comet come when it will, it will never hurt you."

"Bless your honor's sowl for the word!" said Pat; and seeing him mount the ladder with renewed hope and fresh courage, I turned again to look about me.

* * *

Newly discovered Cave in Pennsylvania.—A few days ago, Mr. Reese, of Peters township, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, living on the base of North Mountain, was about to dig for water; and as there is a very large spring issuing out of the rocks, at the foot of a hill of considerable height, and a kind of sink hole some distance above the spring, he thought he probably could come on the stream—accordingly he commenced digging in the sink hole, and had proceeded but a few feet, when he could plainly hear the water running seemingly with great rapidity; and at the distance of about twenty feet from the surface, came to the water, at the lower extremity of a fissure in the rock, which immediately expanded into a large and beautiful cavern, the entrance of which is partially obstructed by loose rocks, which after advancing a little distance, entirely disappear, and instead of loose rubbish, solid rocks appear, enamelled with spar of different colors. In every direction are to be seen the most beautiful icicles [stalactites] suspended from its noble, and in some places, majestic ceiling. Concretions, without number, and of almost every color, size and dimension, are seen pointing downward from the ceiling, and inwards from the sloping walls—some white, some red, some brown, some green, and others transparent as glass, and all solid as marble. They threaten the curious adventurer with being torn to pieces by their craggy points, if he attempts penetrating any further into it; and indeed in some places he is obliged to proceed in a stooping position, in order to avoid them. In proceeding up this subterraneous passage, you are obliged to walk in the run nearly all the way. The run is in some pieces dry at the present season of the year. Yet it is evident from the bed of the run, and over visible marks of the water, that in some parts of the year the water must flow through the different channels in large quanties. Even at this time there is a great deal running through it, but mostly through channels along side the principal one, as is evident from the great noise it makes, in falling over the craggy rocks which impedes its progress. There are in the principal channels several falls, which might very properly be denominated cataracts—the extent of the cave is as yet unknown, as it has been but partially explored: the greatest distance any person has beed up it yet, is about 800 feet, at which distance there was no appearance of its termination. In ascending the cave, the eye is most agreeably struck with its grandeur—at every step new wonders present themselves—there is the spar formed into trees, shrubs, &c. which make it have the appearance of a petrified grove—in some places the spar is formed into the likeness of men, birds, beasts, organs, &c. and in one place, raised on a pedestal, is a striking resemblance of a half unfurled flag. Besides this, there are hundred of other likenesses, which I shall not attempt a description of. When we first saw them, we were only surprised at their diversity and beauty, but on a more minute examination, we were struck with amazement, knowing them to be mere productions of nature; who hitherto, in solitary silence, had, in her playful moments, unseen and unheard, dressed the scene as if for her own amusement.

Christian Advocate.

* * *

CARUS WILSON.—This gentleman, better known as the tall attorney, was stopped the other day by an Irish boy, who, looking up in his face, asked "if it was *cold up there?*" Lord Tenterden said, "he should have followed his profession in Scotland, where he would have been an admirable pleader in the *High* Court of Justiciary."

* * *

A hypocritical scoundrel in Athens inscribed over his door, "Let no evil enter here." Diogenes wrote under it, "By what door does the owner come in?"

NOTICE.

I FOREWARN all persons from trading for a note of hand, which I gave for a clock to Michael Cook for Fifteen Dollars, due I believe the 18th ult. as said note was obtained from me fraudulently, therefore I am determined not to pay it.

DANIEL GRUBB.

Davidson Co. April 2, 1832. 2 19

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salisbury, N. C. on the 1st day of April 1832.

Fanny Agner	Mary Keply
Lucinda Ames	John Kenup
William Burage 2	Allen Kembol
William Barr	Patience Louis
Joseph Basinger	Jacob Link
John Basinger or Jesse W. Walton	John Luckie
	Saml. Linn
Tobias Brown	Jacob Lingle
Daniel Biles	Humphrey Linster
William Barber	Richard Leach or Henry Wilson
Austin Bradshaw	
Willie Cook	William M. W. Long 2
Dr. C. Clarke 2	Nancy Mcorkle
Wm. Gowan G. Smith	Armsted Manfield
Smith Cutter	Rev. C. D. Mallary
John Carter	James Mcracken
James Coles	Wilson M'Crary
James Carter	Johno Markland
Daniel Corl	Paul Newsman
William Cole	Margaret Newnand 6
Major Carlors	Ann Owens
Isham Cane	R. Pardre
Willis Deaton	Nathan Parks
Henry Doland 2	Elizabeth Porter 2
Mary Dent	Thomas Phillips
Aquila Davenport	Jesse Parks
Antony Ewalar	Christian Rinehardt
Catharine M. Eaton	Eliza Robinson
John Eagle	N. W. Rountree
Fulton Lodge 2	Jacob Riblen
William Gibson	John W. Raynes
A. M. Griffin	Felix Robbards
Thomas Gheen	David Reed
Jno. F. Goneky	Mrs. D Sherer
Francis Gibson	Isaac Scott
Elizabeth Gheen	James D. Smith
Christian Gregory	James Smith
John Hert	Richard Shaver
Jno and Samuel Hert	Sarah B. Smith
Wm. B. Hawkins	Adam Troutman
Leroy Hightower or John Jacobs	Tobias Thomason
	George Thomason
Billy D Haden 2	Ezekiel Turner
Thos. & Jno. Hendricks	Jesse Tatum
Richard Haley	Syrus West
William Judkins	John Weant
N. Jones	Mr. Weasman
Rev. Waddle Johnston	J. W. Walton
D. M. Jewet	William Williamson
John Johnston	Elum Whitmore
Thomas Junis	Zephaniah Warren
Man Johnston	Ebenezer Watts
John Jordan	Jacob Walton
John King	Mary West
	Phillip Yost

3 0 S. REEVES, *P. M.*

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Statesville, N. Carolina, April 1st 1832.

Elizabeth E. Baggarly	Absalom Mays
Robt. F Bryson	Letitia Matthews
Jonathan Baron	John McRae
Peter P. Braly	William Mcjimsey
Elizabeth D. Bell	John McClelland
Jo. Caldwell	James McHargue
Thos. M. Campbell	Jas. B. McClanahan
Pinckney Caldwell	Henry McHenry
Mary Callahan	Daniel McLean
John Curry	Moses M. Nisbet
Milus Dobbins	Moses Nicholson
Dr. A Franklin	Maxwell Nisbet
William Gay	John Neill
Elizabeth Gince	William Pills
Hiram Gay	David Porter
Elisha Harris	A. Simonton
Mathias Harkey	Dd. M. Stevenson
Margaret B. Huggins	Jo. Shinn
Mary Houston	Andrew Stroud
Hester Ann Jones	Robert Stewart
William King	Rachael Simpson
Alfred D. Kerr	John H. Smith
Mary M. Long	Dr Daniel B. Sanders
Mr —— Lawson Adm'r or Ex'r. of Jos. Bordeau's Exr.	Jacob Thomas
	Robert Tarrentine
	Adam Torrence
Margaret Locke	Wallace Thompson
John Leuk	Edward Turner
George W. Locke	Alexander Williams
William Luckey	George White
Elam Lovelace	John M. Walker
Elizabeth Moore	Jacob Wooliver.
Morrison Waggoner & Co.	3t20

W. KERR, *P. M.*

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Lincolnton, N. C. on the 1st day of April, 1832.

Eli Arriwood	George Lewis
James Atkinson	Daniel Lutz
Jacob Adderholt	John Linebarger
Daniel Acer	Isaac Lefevers
George R. Bartlett	George Lutz
Richard Birchet 2	William Martin
Barbara Buck	Doct. James Morrison
James Bridges	Peter Muny
Wm. Bandy	Jesse H. Mudy
Mary Baker	James McClung
John Coulter	William Mostilur
Andy Colwell	Henry Mingos
Michael Crafton or Jacob Conner	Dr. Richard H. Norris 2
	John Nolen
Levy Carpenter	Benjamin Ormand
Doctor Carpenter	Zenos S. Ormand
Clerk of Lincoln Superior Court	George W. P. Pool
	E. S. Pourter
Solomon Deal	Jacob Plunk
Luke S. Davis	Michael Quickle
Adam Dellinger	Michael Reinhardt
Thomas Dose	John Reinhardt
Charles Edwards	Sam'l. Robinson
James Ferguson	Charles E. Rothe
John Fry	Michael Rudasill
George Fite	Col. John Ramsour
John Gillahand	Rev. Hartwell Spain
Andrew M. Griffing	Logan Sangers
Major Hull	Daniel Shuford
James Hansel	Thomas Smith
Lawson Henderson	Samuel Sudivan
William Harper	Peter Smith
George Hoover and neighbors	Joshua J. Smith
	Michael Summerow
O. Hawks	John Smoyer
Barbara Helms	John W. Smith
Mr. Hedic and neighbors	George Seagle, sen.
	John Summet
Henry Harmon	John Smith
David R. Hoyle	Captain Stamy
Abel Icard	George Stearns 2
Charles Joullian	Peter Seaback
Elizabeth R. Jarrett	Sidney Torrence
Samuel Jarrett	A. Thompson
William Johnson	David Tronebarger
Henry Jones	John Vickers
Andy Jugle	Silas Williams
Charles Jones	Margaret Willson
Hugh Johnson	John Warhip
Edward Keen	John Willson
Abram Keistler	William H. Wilkins 2
Henry Killian	David Wells
Christopher Keiser	Daniel Whitner, jr.
Monseur Jean Lunar	

3t20 C. C. HENDERSON, *P. M*

EQUITY BLANKS

FOR SALE HERE.

Executor's Sale!

WILL be sold at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Tuesday of April Superior Court.

Three likely Negro fellows and two Women belonging to the estate of Robert Bradshaw, dec'd. Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

ROBT. N. CRAIGE, } Ex'rs.
ROBT. BRADSHAW, }

March 18th, 1832. 15tf

State of North Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

February Session, 1832.

John Taylor
vs
Joseph Thomas & Mary his Wife
Jno. Thomas & Elizabeth his Wife
Hanes Morgan
Wm. B. Morgan
Vincent Morgan
and Susan Morgan, heirs at law of Hanes Morgan. dec'd.
} Scifa to charge the real Estate.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Joseph Thomas and his Wife Mary and John Thomas and his Wife Elizabeth, are not inhabitants of this State. On motion ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, for the said absent defendants, to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Rowan at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the third Monday, in May next, then and there to plead or show cause why the real Estate of the said Hanes Morgan, dec'd. should not be sold or so much hereof as may be necessary to satisfy the plaintiff's demand. 6 21 J. GILES, c. c. c.

State of North Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

February Session, 1832.

Livingston Isbel
vs
same.
} Scifa to charge the real Estate.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, Joseph Thomas and Mary his Wife, and Jno. Thomas and Elizabeth his Wife, are not inhabitants of this State. On motion ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, for the said absent defendants, to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Rowan at the Court House in Salisbury, on the third monday in May next, then and there to plead or show cause why the real Estate of the said Hanes Morgan dec'd. should not be sold, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the plaintiff's demand. 6t21 J. CILES, c. c. c.

State of North Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

February Session, A. D. 1832.

Wiliam Haden
vs.
David Maxwell
Elhen Jenkins and his wife Letitia
David Newton
Robt. G. Haden and Jetither Marr.
} Petition for Partition

On motion, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Robt. G. Haden and Jetither Marr are not inhabitants of this State, Ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian. that the said Robt. G. Haden and Jetither Marr appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury on the third Monday in May next, and shew cause if any they have why the petition of the said Wm. Haden shall not be granted, otherwise the same will be heard exparte and partition ordered accordingly.

6t20 JNO. GILES, c. c.

Runaway

ON the 10th of September last, from my plantation in Jones county, two negroes, one named WASHINGTON, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his hands there is a scar occasioned by a gin; he will change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 30 years of age, very intelligent; he will probably pass as the servant of Washington, and change his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I can get them.

JAMES LAMAR.

October 16th. 42tf

☞ The Georgian, Savannah; the Telescope, Columbia, S. C.; and Richmond Enquirer, are requested to publish the above weekly until forbid, and then forward their accounts to

J. LAMAR.

WAGGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—Fayetteville, April [illegible] 1828. [illegible]

For Sale.

Two hundred pounds of first rate Northern Hops. Enquire at this Office. 86tf

BLANK DEEDS,

OF every description, neatly Printed, and kept constantly for sale at this office.